accelerated depreciation, and relief from taxes. These apart, preferential tariff for grid interactive power is being given in most potential States. Publicity and awareness on the use of renewable energy systems/devices are also being created through print, postal and electronic media and special events like the Rajiv Gandhi Akshay Urja Diwas, which are being organised, District-level Advisory Committees have been also constituted in States to facilitate effective coordination of renewable energy schemes/ programmes.

Power generation in core industries and from urban waste

2031. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:
SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set a target of 15,000 MW power co-generation in core industries and has also planned 7000 MW power generation from urban waste by 2017;

(b) whether project on Development of High Rate Biomethanation Process as a means of reducing greenhouse gas emission was implemented by his Ministry with a partial financial support from United Nation's Development Programme and Global Environment Facility;

(c) whether as part of the porject, 14 full scale demonstration projects from variety of wastes have been set up in the country; and

(d) the latest position of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) No such targets have been set. However, a potential for generation of about 15,000 MW power through co-generation has been estimated in various core industries such as sugar, fertilizers, distilleries, pulp and paper, rice mills, solvent extraction, etc. This includes a potential of about 5000 MW through bagasse co-generation in sugar mills. As regards power generation from urban wastes, a potential of about 5650 MW has been estimated for the year 2017.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. 14 demonstration projects have been taken up for

wastes available from various sectors, namely, cattle dung, leather and tannery, pulp and paper, sewage, slaughter houses, starch and vegetable markets.

(d) 11 demonstration projects are reported to be functioning satisfactorily. Out of the remaining projects, while one project for sewage treatment set up at Bhubaneswar was damaged during the super-cyclone in Orissa and is not in operation, two projects based on slaughterhouse solid wastes and vegetable market wastes are at advanced stage of completion.

FDI in the Non-conventional Energy Sources

2032. SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allow 100 per cent FDI through automatic route in the non-conventional energy sector;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any policy paper before his Ministry on non-conventional energy sources;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the contribution of renewable energy sources contribute to the total energy generation of the country; and

(f) the total amount of FDI received in the non-conventional energy sector since this sector was opened up for FDI, year-wise and sector-wise, *i.e.* wind, biogas, solar, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) As per the existing policy, FDI upto 100 per cent is permitted in non-conventional energy sector through the automatic route.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Grid-interactive renewable power generation installed capacity as on 31.10.2006 aggregated 9060 MW corresponding to around 7 per cent